

Divehi**Letters of the Alphabet****Consonants**

/	h	/	t (see Note 4)
ر	š or h (see Note 1)	ر	l
ن	n (see Note 2)	ن	g
ر	r	ر	ñ
ب	b	ب	s
ل	l	ل	d
ك	k	ك	j
ه	' or h or omit (see Note 3)	ه	c
و	v	و	z
م	m	م	ت
ف	f	ف	p
د	d	د	y

Vowels (see Note 5)

ا	a	ا	e
آ	ä	آ	æ
ي	i	ي	o
ئ	ı	ئ	ö
و	u	و	omit (see Note 6)
ۈ	ü	ۈ	

Divehi Equivalents to represent Arabic Letters

ث	(ث)	th	ن	(ن)	d
ح	(ح)	h	ط	(ط)	t
خ	(خ)	kh	ظ	(ظ)	z
د	(د)	dh	ع	(ع)	' (ayn)
ش	(ش)	sh	غ	(غ)	gh
س	(س)	š	ق	(ق)	q

Notes

- Romanize  as *h*, when it doubles the following consonant, or is used as a glottal stop.

ahvana	
masah	

- When used in medial position without  (*sukūn*), romanize as *m*.

amga	
hamdu	

- Romanization of .

- When used in the initial position with any vowel sign, do not romanize.

ata	
idu	
umuru	
egahugi	

- When used in the medial position with any vowel sign, romanize as .

ha'hunu	
fa'isa	
k'in	

- When a consonant follows  in a medial position, double it in romanization.

cappalu	
appacci	

- When used in the final position with  (*sukūn*), romanize as *h*.

boh	
bihch	

- Romanize  followed by another  as *t*.

aftteri	
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- Only the vowel forms that appear at the beginning of a syllable are listed. When the vowels follow a consonant,  is not used and the vowel signs are added to the consonant forms. Do not distinguish between the two in romanization.

6. ° (called *sukün*), generally indicates omission of an inherent vowel associated with a consonant. For its other uses, see Notes 1, 3, and 4.

SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

<i>Special Characters</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
'	ayn	B0
<i>Character Modifiers</i>		
ˊ	acute	E2
˜	tilde	E4
ˉ	macron	E5
˘	dot below	F2
˙	double dot below	F3
˘	underscore	F6
˘	upadhmaniya	F9